

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side plan view of an embodiment of a catheter of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a side cross-sectional view of the needle control handle where the needle electrode assembly is in a retracted position.

FIG. 2A is an exploded view of Area A of FIG. 2.

FIG. 2B is an exploded view of Area B of FIG. 2.

FIG. 2C is an exploded view of Area C of FIG. 2.

FIG. 3 is a schematic side cross-sectional view of the distal end of the distal shaft, including the proximal end of the mapping assembly.

FIG. 4 is a side cross-sectional view of the thermocouple mounted in the needle electrode assembly.

FIG. 5 is a side cross-sectional view of the catheter body, including the junction between the proximal shaft and the distal shaft.

FIG. 6 is an end cross-sectional view of the distal shaft of the catheter body shown in FIG. 5 along line 6-6.

FIG. 7 is an end cross-sectional view of the proximal shaft of the catheter body shown in FIG. 5 along line 7-7.

FIG. 8 is a side view of a mapping assembly according to the invention.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a support structure according to the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a side cross sectional view of a portion of the catheter tip section showing one means for attaching the puller wire.

FIG. 11 is a top cross sectional views of a preferred puller wire anchor.

FIG. 12 is a side cross sectional views of the puller wire anchor of FIG. 11.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 25 with the following amended paragraph:

The proximal tubing **33**, outer plastic tube **48**, protective tube **47** and protective shaft **66** extend from the deflection control handle **16** into the distal end of the needle passage **83**, as best shown in ~~AREA A of FIG. 2~~ FIG. 2A, which depicts Area A of FIG. 2. Within the needle passage **83**, the proximal tubing **33**, outer plastic tube **48**, protective tube **47** and protective shaft **66** extend into a first metal tube **90**, which is preferably made of stainless steel. If desired, the first metal tube **90** could instead be made of a rigid plastic material. The first metal tube **90** is secured to the outer body **80** of the needle control handle **17** by a set screw **101** or any other suitable means. The protective shaft **66** terminates at its proximal end within the first metal tube **90**.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

The proximal end of the second metal tube **91** is mounted, preferably coaxially, around the distal end of the tubular distal region **87** of the proximal fitting **86**, with the second metal tube being longitudinally movable relative to the tubular distal region **87**. Accordingly, when the piston **84** is moved distally relative to the outer body **80**, the tubular distal region **87** moves distally into the second metal tube **91**. As shown in ~~AREA B of FIG. 2~~ FIG. 2B (which depicts Area B of FIG. 2), the proximal tubing **33** and outer plastic tube **48** extend through the second metal tube **91** and into the tubular distal region **87** of the proximal fitting **86**. The outer plastic tube **48** terminates in and is fixedly attached to the proximal fitting **86** to thereby attach the outer plastic tube, and thus the needle electrode assembly **46**, to the piston **84**. Within the proximal fitting **86**, the proximal tubing **33** extends out of the outer plastic tube **48** and into a first protective sheath **31**, as shown in ~~AREA C of FIG. 2~~ FIG. 2C (which depicts Area C of FIG. 2), and is connected to a luer connector **65**, which is connected to an irrigation pump, or other suitable fluid infusion source (not shown), as is known in the art. Similarly, the needle electrode lead wire **210** and the thermocouple wires **202** and **204** extend out of the outer plastic tube **48**

**Appln No. 10/692,714**

**Amdt date March 6, 2006**

**Reply to Office action of November 4, 2005**

and into a second protective sheath **29**, as also shown in ~~AREA C of FIG. 2~~ FIG. 2C (depicting Area C of FIG. 2), which is connected to a suitable connector **67**, such as a 10-pin electrical connector, for connecting the needle electrode lead wire to a source of ablation energy and the thermocouple wires to a suitable monitoring system.